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New names in the genus *Marasmius*

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Abstract — Illegitimate later homonyms for six well documented species in the genus *Marasmius* are used in recent literature. Consequently, new names are proposed: *M. asiaticus* (≡ *M. distantifolius* Y.S. Tan & Desjardin), *M. canalipes* (≡ *M. sulcatipes* Pat.), *M. leelavathyi* (≡ *M. parvulus* Manim. & Leelav.), *M. lilacinitinctus* [≡ *M. lilacinus* (Coker & Beardslee) Singer], *M. masseei* (≡ *M. aratus* Massee), and *M. neotropicus* (≡ *M. asemus* Singer).

Key words — *Agaricales*, *Basidiomycota*, *Marasmiaceae*, nomenclature

Introduction

In recent literature dealing with the genus *Marasmius* Fr., we have noticed several later homonyms of validly published names. Six later homonyms are used for well-documented species: *Marasmius aratus* (Massee 1914), *M. asemus* (Singer 1989), *M. distantifolius* (Tan et al. 2009), *M. lilacinus* (Singer 1951), *M. parvulus* (Manimohan & Leelavathy 1987), and *M. sulcatipes* (Patouillard 1924). These names are illegitimate according to Art. 53.1 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (McNeill et al. 2006). Therefore, we propose new names for these six species.

Taxonomy

Marasmius asiaticus Mešić & Tkalčec, nom. nov.

MycoBank MB 518123

≡ *Marasmius distantifolius* Y.S. Tan & Desjardin, Fungal Diversity 37: 95, 2009, nom. illeg., non (Murrill) Murrill 1915.

Etymology: The species is named after the continent on which it was found.

The species belongs to the section *Sicci* Singer. Tan & Desjardin (Tan et al. 2009) described this species based on one collection from Peninsular Malaysia.

Marasmius canalipes Tkalčec & Mešić, nom. nov.

MycoBank MB 516949

≡ *Marasmius sulcatipes* Pat., Bull. Mus. Natl. Hist. Nat. 30: 526, 1924, nom. illeg., non Murrill 1915.

Etymology: The species is named for the striate surface of its stipe.

The species belongs to the section *Globulares* Kühner. Since it was originally described on the basis of a single collection from Madagascar by Patouillard (1924), it has never been found again. Antonín & Buyck (2006) made an analysis of the holotype, redescribed the micromorphological characters, and compared it with similar species.

Marasmius leelavathyi Manim., Tkalčec & Mešić, nom. nov.

MycoBank MB 518137

≡ *Marasmius parvulus* Manim. & Leelav., Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc. 88(3): 422, 1987, nom. illeg., non Berk. & M.A. Curtis 1860.

Etymology: Dedicated to Prof. K. M. Leelavathy, Indian mycologist.

The species belongs to the section *Neosessiles* Singer. Manimohan & Leelavathy (1987) described it based on only one collection from India. Thereafter, it has not been found again (P. Manimohan, pers. comm.).

Marasmius lilacinitinctus Mešić & Tkalčec, nom. nov.

MycoBank MB 518141

≡ *Collybia lilacina* Coker & Beardslee, J. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 37(1): 104, 1921.

≡ *Gymnopus lilacinus* (Coker & Beardslee) Murrill, Mycologia 30(4): 367, 1938.

≡ *Marasmius lilacinus* (Coker & Beardslee) Singer, Lilloa 22: 326, 1951 ["1949"], nom. illeg., non Henn. 1896.

Etymology: The species is named for its lilac tones on basidiomata.

Coker & Beardslee (1921) described this species in the genus *Collybia* (Fr.) Staude. Singer (1951) transferred it to the genus *Marasmius* where it is classified in section *Globulares*. Halling (1983) redescribed the species and designated a lectotype. It is distributed in the southeastern part of the USA from North Carolina to Florida (Halling 1983).

Marasmius masseei Tkalčec & Mešić, nom. nov.

MycoBank MB 518138

≡ *Marasmius aratus* Massee, Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew 1914: 358, 1914, nom. illeg., non W.G. Sm. 1873.

Etymology: Dedicated to G. E. Massee, British mycologist.

The species belongs to the section *Sicci*. It was described from Singapore by Massee (1914) and has also been found in Peninsular Malaysia (Tan et al. 2009). For descriptions and comments on similar species, see Corner (1996) and Tan et al. (2009).

Marasmius neotropicus Mešić & Tkalčec, nom. nov.

MycoBank MB 518140

≡ *Marasmius asemus* Singer, Fieldiana, Bot., 21: 60, 1989, nom. illeg., non (Fr. : Fr.) P. Karst. 1889.

Etymology: The species is named after the Neotropical region where it was originally found.

The species belongs to the section *Sicci*. Singer (1989) described it based on two collections from the same locality in Brazil. There are no other records of the species in the literature.

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